

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-202

Special Fourth-Class
Rate—Book



REFERENCE COPY

Census
REF
HD
9715
.U52
J52x
934
v.21
c.16
.1

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-16

INDUSTRY SERIES

Carpentering Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1751



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY

The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-16

INDUSTRY SERIES

Carpentering Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1751

Issued November 1984



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane,
Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

John G. Keane, Director

C. L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

Charles A. Waite, Associate Director for
Economic Fields

John H. Berry, Assistant Director for
Economic and Agriculture Censuses

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

Leonora M. Gross, Chief

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries. Primary direction of the program was performed by Shirley Kallek, Associate Director for Economic Fields (until May 1983), Charles A. Waite, her successor, and Michael G. Farrell, Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses (until August 1984), and John H. Berry, his successor.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

The computer processing system was developed and coordinated under the direction of Barbara M. Walter. Richard W. Swartz made significant contributions to the planning and development of the computer programs, and Herbert S. Isham was responsible for the implementation of those programs. The computer programs were also developed and written by John Sibley, Clifford Jordan, Linda M. Mersch, Adele Cerrelli, and Dan G. Sansbury. Mary D. Brady was responsible for most of the data preparation specifications and procedures. Matthew R. Golas was responsible for the coordination with the Computer Services Division. Johnnye Pringle was responsible for production control of the computer processing. Under the direction of Jesse Pollock, Edward K. Ricketts and Dennis K. Duke developed the sampling plans, some computer processing specifications, and quality control procedures.

Systems and procedures for mailout, receipt, correspondence, data input, industry classification, other clerical processing, administrative record processing, and quality control, along with the associated electronic computer programs, were developed in the Economic Surveys Division, W. Joel Richardson, Chief.

Planning, design, review, and composition of report forms were performed in the Administrative Services Division, Robert L. Kirkland, Chief.

Publication planning, design, editorial review, composition, and printing procurement were performed in the Publications Service Division, Raymond J. Koski, Chief.

Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed in the Geography Division, Robert W. Marx, Chief.

Mailout preparation and receipt operations, clerical and analytic review activities, data keying, and geocoding review were performed in the Data Preparation Division, Don L. Adams, Chief.

Computer processing was performed in the Computer Services Division, C. Thomas DiNenna, Chief (until February 1984), and John I. Halterman, his successor.

Photocomposition programs for the statistical tables were developed in the Systems Support Division, Larry J. Patin, Chief (until October 1983), and Arnold E. Levin, his successor.

Special-purpose computer programs for disclosure analysis were developed in the Business Division, Gerald F. Cranford, Chief (until December 1983), and Howard N. Hamilton, his successor.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

Special acknowledgment is also due to the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Census of construction industries (1982)
1982 census of construction industries.

Contents: [1] Geographic area series — [2] Industry series.

Supt. of Docs. no.: C 3.245/7: CC82-I-

1. Construction industry--United States--Statistics.

I. United States. Bureau of the Census. II. Title.

HD9715.U52C466 1984 338.4'7624'0973 83-60014

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

INTRODUCTION

	Page
ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME	III
USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	III
AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES	IV
METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED	IV
CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION	IV
ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING	V
SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES	V
CENSUS REPORT FORMS	VII
DATA PROCESSING	VII
GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION	VII
DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS	VII
SPECIAL TABULATIONS	VIII
RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS	VIII
COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS	VIII

ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Carpentering Special Trade Contractors

CONTENTS

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction	III
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	IX
Summary of Findings	3

TABLES

Statistics for Establishments With Payroll

1. General Statistics by State: 1982 and 1977	4
2. Detailed Statistics: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	6
3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	7
4. Value of Inventories : 1982 and 1981	7
5. Selected Statistics by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977	8
6. Selected Statistics by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977	8
7. Construction Receipts by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977	9
8. Selected Statistics by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982	10
9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment by State: 1982	12
10. Construction Receipts by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977	14
11. All Business Receipts by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977	15
12. Profile of Establishments in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years	15
13. Selected Industry Ratios by State: 1982	16

Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

APPENDIXES

A. Explanation of Terms	A-1
B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries	B-1
C. Geographic Divisions and States	C-1

Publication Program	Inside back cover
---------------------------	-------------------

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in carpentry work and the installation of prefabricated windows and doors (except revolving doors). Ship joinery contractors are also included in this industry. Special trade contractors primarily engaged in drywall, acoustical, or building insulation work are classified in industry 1742. Carpentry done in repair shops is classified in industry 7699. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 30,765 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$5.51 billion, of which \$5.45 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$693 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$4.8 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$2.9 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$1.8 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$119 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 8 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 49 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 6 percent from 1977 to a total of 133 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$1.6 million. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 36.1 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 42.2 million hours.

Payments of \$301 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 11,000 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establish- ments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States -----	30 765	132 543	116 973	1 612 024	1 352 248	158 666	5 451 191	4 758 524
Alabama -----	326	1 056	1 007	8 163	7 533	1 379	30 495	26 740
Alaska -----	95	299	288	6 097	5 724	442	22 746	18 441
Arizona -----	382	3 438	3 009	41 278	33 883	3 566	132 198	125 312
Arkansas -----	162	456	430	3 446	3 101	580	14 120	12 037
California -----	2 135	13 608	11 420	205 969	165 513	13 447	687 034	616 525
Colorado -----	732	3 270	2 868	35 376	30 212	3 781	119 139	104 375
Connecticut -----	690	2 477	2 164	28 887	24 468	3 162	97 612	84 847
Delaware -----	125	410	363	4 738	3 848	580	17 231	14 263
District of Columbia -----	8	116	97	1 578	1 283	164	5 309	3 529
Florida -----	1 528	8 000	7 206	81 744	68 270	9 674	253 616	227 062
Georgia -----	560	2 826	2 636	24 766	22 041	3 277	86 083	67 725
Hawaii -----	118	495	398	8 419	6 581	483	43 207	26 998
Idaho -----	142	334	300	2 847	2 701	416	12 835	12 009
Illinois -----	1 506	6 521	5 528	99 867	79 927	7 149	338 596	294 396
Indiana -----	581	2 107	1 847	20 538	17 255	2 439	68 329	57 217
Iowa -----	575	1 823	1 603	17 465	15 151	2 202	65 302	60 118
Kansas -----	321	894	823	9 657	8 485	1 134	31 107	29 284
Kentucky -----	333	1 448	1 326	14 265	12 706	1 935	50 320	44 976
Louisiana -----	533	3 928	3 508	65 736	53 414	5 921	154 325	139 293
Maine -----	351	912	841	8 569	7 676	1 186	34 684	29 511
Maryland -----	702	3 644	3 114	48 493	40 308	4 831	145 483	128 904
Massachusetts -----	987	3 562	3 149	44 162	38 268	4 569	157 674	132 000
Michigan -----	907	3 170	2 652	43 890	34 816	3 362	155 481	135 125
Minnesota -----	775	2 524	2 225	31 660	25 943	2 918	112 147	101 434
Mississippi -----	242	830	720	6 372	5 450	1 020	22 485	20 198
Missouri -----	569	2 788	2 427	40 925	34 731	3 292	116 522	103 792
Montana -----	197	545	490	6 318	5 887	697	25 090	20 988
Nebraska -----	334	948	885	9 817	8 800	1 190	38 050	32 536
Nevada -----	118	729	632	11 591	10 319	770	39 103	36 711
New Hampshire -----	279	1 037	983	9 986	9 378	1 140	31 230	28 138
New Jersey -----	1 291	4 911	4 379	64 543	56 257	6 533	231 847	207 338
New Mexico -----	130	760	689	7 001	6 107	995	28 639	24 467
New York -----	2 083	10 232	8 720	140 474	115 479	12 837	486 477	423 963
North Carolina -----	832	2 999	2 778	22 121	19 970	3 459	81 006	68 818
North Dakota -----	167	363	346	2 986	2 799	451	10 818	10 314
Ohio -----	1 193	4 250	3 650	55 048	46 657	5 134	196 012	168 561
Oklahoma -----	462	2 292	2 106	24 637	20 503	2 935	80 439	68 208
Oregon -----	315	885	776	8 470	7 026	923	32 533	28 637
Pennsylvania -----	1 662	5 965	5 262	67 472	57 022	7 825	241 702	210 148
Rhode Island -----	175	415	369	4 538	3 673	435	16 172	14 333
South Carolina -----	382	1 366	1 264	11 924	10 300	1 800	47 935	38 106
South Dakota -----	183	422	337	3 627	3 056	529	15 098	13 511
Tennessee -----	425	1 693	1 597	14 992	13 883	2 319	53 418	48 318
Texas -----	2 166	11 275	10 480	125 831	111 332	14 114	405 415	339 731
Utah -----	240	725	675	6 293	5 807	867	22 061	18 951
Vermont -----	181	431	390	3 339	3 130	532	16 920	14 137
Virginia -----	786	3 531	3 107	39 936	30 733	4 346	141 343	127 723
Washington -----	597	2 068	1 816	21 132	17 339	1 699	74 868	61 551
West Virginia -----	171	544	503	4 995	4 197	577	17 590	16 005
Wisconsin -----	900	2 819	2 431	35 395	29 319	3 158	123 533	104 836
Wyoming -----	96	388	347	4 636	3 975	465	19 800	16 372

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
2 928 660	1 890 868	692 666	51 042	74 472	674 728	124 646	3 597 222	2 083 098	1	(W)	2	U.S.
16 510	11 147	3 754	159	849	4 780	1 280	29 626	13 899	12	11	23	Ala.
13 591	6 192	4 305	186	756	6 151	215	6 500	5 183	15	22	17	Alaska
63 042	63 627	6 886	1 387	2 527	16 769	2 825	86 299	42 025	6	4	6	Ariz.
7 383	4 786	2 083	110	119	2 272	801	15 847	8 872	15	14	31	Ark.
372 182	253 564	70 508	11 953	7 422	80 991	18 291	731 273	398 412	2	2	4	Calif.
62 728	43 795	14 763	1 646	2 024	14 877	2 345	58 400	34 213	6	7	10	Colo.
54 588	31 116	12 764	894	930	12 445	2 160	54 329	34 625	6	6	10	Conn.
8 310	5 982	2 968	99	198	2 060	284	7 258	4 035	17	17	33	Del.
2 108	1 441	1 780	90	69	670	(D)	2 029	1 430	34	32	35	D.C.
141 731	87 381	26 553	2 421	4 196	28 637	5 856	122 447	77 169	5	4	8	Fla.
43 521	24 982	18 358	596	1 367	7 333	1 691	34 703	23 709	9	7	13	Ga.
19 738	7 325	16 209	552	570	5 795	320	11 950	8 022	11	11	18	Hawaii
7 095	5 102	826	103	387	2 300	428	10 408	6 887	15	16	30	Idaho
181 554	119 469	44 199	2 585	2 649	45 271	9 003	380 398	211 110	4	4	6	Ill.
35 151	22 940	11 111	760	819	9 089	1 963	50 931	28 707	7	7	14	Ind.
33 366	27 578	5 184	291	607	9 491	1 834	48 335	30 105	10	8	15	Iowa
16 503	12 893	1 822	319	874	5 306	1 294	31 137	19 517	10	12	22	Kans.
30 511	14 868	5 344	355	489	5 144	1 629	31 117	20 889	9	8	10	Ky.
109 171	30 522	15 032	1 414	1 048	17 901	1 037	27 041	15 685	4	3	13	La.
16 573	(D)	5 173	327	886	7 783	746	18 703	9 343	12	13	15	Maine
82 930	47 077	16 579	1 248	2 118	17 123	3 473	84 424	51 811	5	4	9	Md.
82 060	51 172	25 674	1 014	2 450	14 938	2 169	68 564	36 698	5	5	12	Mass.
79 539	56 825	20 356	948	1 705	20 047	4 532	139 379	96 335	5	5	9	Mich.
56 723	46 291	10 713	823	1 841	16 660	1 911	58 773	31 011	6	6	13	Minn.
11 733	8 534	2 287	112	371	3 643	831	17 873	7 927	15	16	24	Miss.
64 688	40 833	12 730	649	2 135	16 937	2 592	73 358	45 667	5	5	6	Mo.
11 714	9 529	4 102	111	482	3 453	424	9 778	6 220	13	12	26	Mont.
19 859	13 707	5 514	225	781	6 296	974	21 957	13 105	10	14	20	Nebr.
22 717	(D)	2 391	382	380	3 648	1 069	28 601	17 577	18	24	22	Nev.
16 114	12 045	3 092	131	573	3 279	365	8 305	5 163	17	11	21	N.H.
127 121	81 980	24 509	2 171	2 188	21 644	3 956	118 100	66 132	4	4	11	N.J.
11 901	12 795	4 172	309	275	3 115	712	10 955	7 410	15	17	21	N. Mex.
265 773	161 100	62 514	3 132	6 295	48 413	6 434	207 335	117 524	3	3	6	N.Y.
40 293	29 229	12 187	418	1 192	11 401	2 377	52 626	30 038	7	7	13	N.C.
6 474	4 483	504	59	202	1 567	304	7 025	4 565	15	15	24	N. Dak.
102 392	67 942	27 451	1 334	1 641	25 936	5 780	150 832	90 699	5	4	11	Ohio
45 332	23 902	12 231	623	1 662	9 316	1 629	46 172	22 596	9	8	16	Okla.
17 097	12 870	3 896	582	408	4 110	1 642	44 393	28 234	11	12	27	Oreg.
126 485	86 892	31 554	2 016	3 187	31 327	5 297	145 317	89 807	4	4	8	Pa.
8 325	6 029	1 839	48	137	1 931	298	7 694	3 756	12	11	37	R.I.
21 976	16 316	9 828	293	667	5 600	1 336	25 770	15 842	10	11	12	S.C.
7 609	6 517	*1 587	170	664	4 222	192	3 301	1 975	18	22	28	S. Dak.
27 447	21 013	5 100	351	751	7 596	1 922	28 914	17 799	10	10	22	Tenn.
220 133	121 434	65 684	4 113	5 484	45 710	7 151	180 555	105 457	4	3	6	Tex.
11 766	7 736	3 110	285	557	2 748	861	20 773	12 419	17	14	20	Utah
8 000	6 184	2 783	119	297	2 115	257	6 733	3 440	15	16	30	Vt.
79 973	49 029	13 620	1 202	2 336	17 462	4 585	100 302	56 901	6	5	22	Va.
36 311	27 657	13 316	869	555	8 643	1 925	58 542	35 277	7	8	9	Wash.
9 024	7 267	1 584	52	*350	3 959	244	6 875	4 542	17	15	51	W. Va.
63 902	42 861	11 815	790	2 923	24 224	3 060	92 763	56 956	6	6	18	Wis.
7 923	8 475	3 427	195	555	2 580	(D)	*12 485	6 378	12	9	35	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	30 765	24 388	23 524	19 342	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	29 691	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	16 004	18 248	19 515	17 047	2	2	3	3
All employees**	132 543	124 646	123 910	82 354	1	1	2	2
Construction workers:								
March	105 446	97 894	100 191	65 785	1	1	2	2
May	114 294	118 957	114 628	77 643	1	1	2	2
August	119 639	125 303	123 613	85 689	1	1	2	2
November	113 756	116 177	114 069	76 472	1	2	2	2
Average	116 973	114 673	115 464	78 288	1	1	2	2
Other employees:								
March	15 476	9 446	7 977	4 094	2	2	3	3
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	36 131	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	40 147	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	42 171	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	40 215	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	158 666	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	1 612 024	1 202 203	925 144	452 589	1	1	2	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 352 248	1 060 685	842 225	421 076	1	1	2	1
Payroll, other employees	259 775	141 519	82 919	31 490	1	1	2	2
First quarter payroll, all employees	344 748	235 201	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	300 748	236 265	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	235 524	142 621	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	65 223	93 644	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	5 512 195	3 646 984	2 355 521	1 219 297	1	1	2	2
Total construction receipts	5 451 191	3 597 222	2 329 145	1 207 693	1	1	2	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	2 070 197	2 188 387	1 279 447	623 107	1	1	2	2
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	61 004	49 762	26 376	11 656	4	3	4	8
Net construction receipts†	4 758 524	3 328 382	2 128 203	1 099 953	1	1	2	2
Value added††	2 928 660	2 083 098	1 504 984	796 928	1	1	2	2
Selected payments	2 583 534	1 563 887	850 537	422 374	1	1	2	3
Materials, components, and supplies ²	1 771 595	1 231 073	649 595	315 149	1	1	2	3
Construction work subcontracted to others	692 666	268 840	200 942	107 894	1	3	3	4
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	119 272	63 974	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	17 495	6 460	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	4 388	2 277	(NA)	(NA)	5	4	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	87 840	47 040	(NA)	(NA)	2	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	9 547	8 198	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	51 042	24 895	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	26 801	16 588	11 232	2 121	2	2	11	5
For structures	24 240	8 307	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	82 040	54 519	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	36 404	20 432	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	4 523	3 717	(NA)	(NA)	5	16	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	41 113	30 370	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	5 451 191	3 597 222	2 329 145	1 207 693	1	1	2	2
Government owned	460 375	121 532	162 702	(NA)	7	3	4	(NA)
Privately owned	4 990 815	3 475 690	2 166 443	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	622 138	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	74 472	71 906	34 391	10 922	3	2	5	5
New -----	57 156	58 743	29 050	8 533	3	2	5	5
Used -----	17 316	13 163	5 341	2 392	5	7	8	12
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	21 882	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	674 728	332 158	170 392	(NA)	1	2	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	99 806	38 161	22 534	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	163 227	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	8 421	7 777	7 111	2 800	8	8	17	15
New structures and related facilities -----	5 840	6 661	4 862	1 528	8	7	21	11
Used structures and related facilities -----	2 580	1 116	2 249	1 272	17	10	13	19
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	3 114	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	29	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	168 534	90 713	41 045	(NA)	3	4	4	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	13 585	4 330	3 348	(NA)	5	5	6	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	458 910	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	66 051	64 130	27 280	8 125	3	5	6	7
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	51 315	52 082	24 188	7 005	3	2	4	2
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	31 204	36 042	(NA)	(NA)	5	3	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	14 735	12 048	3 092	1 120	5	8	8	12
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	18 768	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	506 194	241 445	129 347	(NA)	2	2	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	86 220	33 831	19 186	(NA)	2	2	3	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	30 765	1
Total construction receipts	5 451 191	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	4 194	7
Total construction receipts	1 671 540	2
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	103 989	3
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	4 680	14
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 117	30
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	99 309	3
End of 1981, total	114 082	4
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	6 421	14
Amount of LIFO reserve	2 356	23
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	107 661	4
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	26 571	1
Total construction receipts	3 779 651	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments -----	30 765	23 756	4 512	1 690	649	115	31	8	1	1
All employees** -----	132 543	45 747	28 554	22 666	18 996	7 640	4 583	4 356	(D)	(D)
Payroll, all employees -----	1 612 024	410 581	321 988	313 154	289 779	129 974	66 206	80 341	(D)	(D)
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	158 666	55 587	33 609	27 272	22 025	8 815	5 295	6 060	(D)	(D)
All business receipts -----	5 512 195	1 709 843	1 127 778	1 033 067	889 977	385 886	176 430	189 213	(D)	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	5 451 191	1 697 044	1 112 781	1 019 835	876 596	381 734	173 987	189 213	(D)	(D)
Net construction receipts† -----	4 758 524	1 501 417	962 309	873 474	733 000	347 470	162 324	178 530	(D)	(D)
Value added†† -----	2 928 660	885 769	593 980	538 179	458 597	213 785	106 831	131 517	(D)	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 890 868	628 447	383 325	348 526	287 783	137 837	57 936	47 012	(D)	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	692 666	195 626	150 472	146 361	143 596	34 264	11 663	10 683	(D)	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	51 042	13 049	9 811	10 983	9 750	3 764	1 682	2 001	(D)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	74 472	26 907	15 757	13 705	11 588	3 735	2 086	693	(D)	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	674 728	258 754	137 422	118 864	94 107	32 081	18 870	14 629	(D)	(D)
1977										
All employees** -----	124 646	36 445	26 495	20 502	18 640	11 375	7 600	3 589	-	-
Total construction receipts -----	3 597 222	987 555	672 695	563 405	578 070	418 969	259 414	117 115	-	-
Value added†† -----	2 083 098	576 331	388 561	325 986	353 405	244 382	134 717	59 717	-	-
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	1	1	2	3	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-
Net construction receipts† -----	1	2	3	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	5	6	7	7	(W)	(W)	(W)	-	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	30 765	6 054	5 334	7 728	7 288	2 402	1 158	583	164	39	12
All employees** -----	132 543	7 381	9 747	20 160	31 098	17 759	15 862	14 348	8 466	3 769	3 951
Payroll, all employees -----	1 612 024	23 462	58 608	159 076	320 847	235 757	239 187	252 645	159 162	72 413	90 864
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	158 666	6 215	10 227	23 147	38 062	21 782	19 817	17 394	11 100	4 365	6 553
All business receipts -----	5 512 195	71 450	195 744	553 361	1 117 893	826 269	803 780	880 494	570 280	258 420	234 501
Total construction receipts -----	5 451 191	71 244	194 324	550 909	1 109 449	816 930	789 188	865 299	563 822	255 523	234 501
Net construction receipts† -----	4 758 524	62 856	178 711	503 809	981 132	703 570	679 254	743 484	476 148	211 356	218 203
Value added†† -----	2 928 660	35 815	112 053	318 570	593 121	429 153	424 540	449 283	288 474	121 180	156 469
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	1 890 868	27 247	68 077	187 690	396 455	283 756	269 306	309 396	194 132	93 072	61 734
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	692 666	8 387	15 613	47 100	128 316	113 360	109 934	121 815	87 674	44 167	16 298
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	51 042	651	1 499	4 106	9 671	6 633	8 368	9 423	5 363	3 193	2 133
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	74 472	783	3 329	10 691	16 608	12 562	11 469	10 900	4 532	2 706	890
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	674 728	13 842	38 001	94 395	147 902	103 171	97 581	88 982	46 919	23 933	19 999
1977											
All employees** -----	124 646	8 165	12 788	21 406	25 883	15 418	11 895	15 378	7 136	16 578	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	3 597 222	70 389	205 730	436 036	668 232	492 306	448 130	598 589	320 357	1357 455	(NA)
Value added†† -----	2 083 098	44 506	137 035	276 479	402 029	287 916	245 963	354 205	167 586	1167 380	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	3	13	9	7	6	8	9	8	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair			
	A	B	C	A	B	C
1982						
Total construction receipts†	5 451 191	4 062 243	1 388 947	1	1	2
Building construction	4 767 231	3 516 310	1 250 921	1	1	1
Single-family houses	2 260 572	1 706 536	554 035	1	1	3
Single-family houses, detached	1 871 341	1 380 322	491 019	2	2	2
Single-family houses, attached	389 230	326 214	63 016	2	3	5
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	457 623	370 852	86 770	3	3	6
Other residential buildings	81 688	63 164	18 524	4	5	5
Office and bank buildings	549 463	413 649	135 814	2	2	5
Office buildings	475 102	359 413	115 689	2	2	5
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	74 361	54 236	20 125	4	4	5
Industrial buildings and warehouses	555 725	343 759	211 966	2	2	2
Industrial buildings	420 391	241 992	178 399	2	3	3
Warehouses	135 334	101 767	33 567	3	3	6
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	437 547	327 365	110 182	2	3	4
Educational buildings	118 840	71 520	47 320	6	8	9
Hospitals and institutional buildings	116 011	83 903	32 107	4	4	7
Other nonresidential buildings	39 641	25 948	13 693	14	12	22
Nonbuilding construction	101 618	80 588	21 030	4	4	7
Construction work, n.s.k.	582 341	465 344	116 996	3	3	3
1977						
Total construction receipts†	3 597 222	3 031 041	566 181	1	1	2
Building construction	3 091 500	2 594 825	496 675	1	1	2
Single-family houses	2 010 129	1 750 237	259 892	1	1	3
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	335 160	304 562	30 598	2	2	8
Other residential buildings	31 557	24 273	7 284	14	18	12
Office and bank buildings	142 455	95 642	46 813	4	5	4
Industrial buildings and warehouses	222 657	158 367	64 290	3	3	4
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	152 722	107 969	44 753	5	6	6
Educational buildings	55 670	41 764	13 906	5	5	10
Hospitals and institutional buildings	55 063	46 663	8 400	4	4	6
Other nonresidential buildings	86 089	65 349	20 740	5	5	10
Nonbuilding construction	68 986	55 323	13 663	10	10	10
Construction work, n.s.k.	436 769	380 656	56 113	3	3	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
All establishments -----	30 765	132 543	1 612 024	5 451 191	3 753 899	4 758 524	2 928 660	692 666	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type -----	3 951	24 128	340 445	1 211 441	(NA)	1 057 208	618 100	154 232	2	2	4
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	26 813	108 414	1 271 578	4 239 749	3 753 899	3 701 316	2 310 559	538 433	1	1	2
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	15 782	51 375	503 434	1 755 255	1 559 625	1 562 072	944 241	193 183	2	2	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	9 966	28 478	248 912	886 926	886 926	779 321	478 154	107 605	2	3	4
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	1 921	6 438	66 547	232 221	215 815	206 857	128 354	25 363	5	4	10
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	1 332	5 553	63 737	211 434	172 889	196 400	118 187	15 033	5	5	9
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	1 381	5 612	60 870	215 912	157 887	193 831	114 386	22 080	5	4	8
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	932	4 004	48 765	162 768	100 748	144 186	79 266	18 582	6	5	11
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	248	1 287	14 599	45 992	25 358	41 474	25 890	4 518	13	10	22
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 383	7 451	89 861	251 847	204 847	221 951	151 355	29 896	6	4	9
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	626	2 525	28 158	78 622	78 622	69 404	49 856	9 218	11	7	15
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	164	1 317	12 991	34 430	31 552	31 396	18 618	3 034	15	13	18
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	173	643	7 810	22 400	18 214	20 365	13 762	*2 034	13	14	47
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	237	1 337	18 476	52 196	38 014	44 028	30 298	8 168	11	9	21
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	143	1 163	15 415	42 767	26 370	37 728	26 255	5 039	8	7	20
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	38	465	7 010	21 431	12 073	19 029	12 564	2 401	14	7	19
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 243	10 085	116 028	344 466	299 988	291 066	197 649	53 400	4	4	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	442	4 267	48 440	132 108	132 108	102 343	74 079	29 764	7	6	11
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	240	1 823	22 375	66 714	61 040	59 671	39 815	7 042	11	15	14
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	132	1 498	14 189	51 445	42 826	44 538	26 351	6 907	12	11	14
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	191	1 437	18 323	55 315	40 686	49 495	33 661	5 820	10	8	12
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	191	831	9 644	32 096	19 675	29 050	19 287	3 045	12	10	15
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	45	229	3 056	6 788	3 651	5 967	4 455	820	24	21	34
OTHER RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	118	685	10 269	32 787	29 421	27 173	18 135	5 614	12	10	25
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	48	422	5 901	21 418	21 418	16 869	10 989	4 549	17	14	22
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*15	*56	*688	*1 812	*1 449	*1 779	*1 618	*33	51	55	43
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	31	114	2 095	5 425	3 915	4 708	2 874	717	23	26	34
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	*13	82	1 425	3 622	2 357	3 372	2 303	*250	12	12	57
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*10	*10	*160	*510	*280	*445	*350	*65	63	62	69
BANK BUILDINGS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	101	493	7 060	24 683	21 363	17 564	12 998	7 119	11	10	8
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	*19	225	2 535	7 470	7 470	(D)	4 897	(D)	13	10	-
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	16	67	1 413	8 114	7 544	4 157	3 141	3 957	33	17	6
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*9	76	1 163	2 913	2 330	2 858	1 884	55	37	33	18
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*16	25	381	*1 400	*1 025	*1 153	*674	*247	40	51	57
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	31	85	1 458	4 486	2 819	3 544	2 456	*942	24	22	47
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*10	*15	*110	*300	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	67	75	-
WAREHOUSES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	140	599	9 190	37 969	27 839	34 974	16 480	2 995	12	12	26
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	58	133	1 356	4 456	4 456	4 163	2 297	293	18	22	29
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*15	*15	*60	*209	*188	*209	*160	-	42	43	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*16	100	2 189	10 208	8 306	10 004	3 767	(S)	22	14	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	17	129	1 709	8 101	5 910	7 554	4 001	547	25	25	15
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	23	175	3 180	11 806	7 258	10 209	4 403	*1 597	26	21	44
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*9	*46	*695	*3 189	*1 720	*2 835	(S)	(S)	69	63	-
FARM BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	362	1 226	11 604	54 597	47 136	51 574	23 472	3 022	12	14	18
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	132	496	4 701	24 661	24 661	23 514	10 161	1 147	17	26	12
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	44	114	1 201	5 807	5 259	5 098	2 757	*709	28	30	45
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	49	152	1 475	7 247	5 829	6 852	*3 371	*395	29	34	44
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	75	256	2 647	10 397	7 524	9 859	4 338	*538	25	29	46
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	48	154	1 341	5 703	3 421	5 500	2 458	*203	29	25	41
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*13	*54	238	781	*441	*751	*386	*30	59	40	47
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	585	5 577	103 733	281 921	243 438	251 563	175 278	30 358	3	3	7
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	218	3 113	65 984	148 087	148 087	139 733	111 682	8 354	3	4	17
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	27	367	6 988	27 355	25 374	19 871	11 397	7 484	12	10	10
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	61	398	5 722	17 352	14 279	15 739	9 109	1 612	14	14	19
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	124	485	5 572	19 846	14 538	18 386	11 403	1 460	15	14	31
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	111	751	13 298	44 226	27 560	37 932	21 740	6 294	13	10	5
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	43	462	6 168	25 054	13 597	19 901	9 945	5 153	15	18	27

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H	
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	774	6 159	100 034	316 575	261 592	253 383	170 956	63 191	3	3	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	279	2 102	31 894	100 296	100 296	83 921	62 314	16 374	5	4	9
90 to 99 percent specialization	108	709	11 247	35 773	32 835	27 932	18 116	7 840	13	15	29
80 to 89 percent specialization	147	1 153	20 116	60 092	49 422	43 671	29 570	16 421	6	5	4
70 to 79 percent specialization	109	1 165	17 751	58 293	42 262	48 175	30 396	10 118	5	8	17
60 to 69 percent specialization	65	515	9 834	40 477	25 114	31 738	18 140	8 739	9	6	4
51 to 59 percent specialization	64	514	9 190	21 643	11 661	17 945	12 418	3 698	11	11	15
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type	981	5 901	92 138	307 040	266 368	249 255	161 909	57 784	4	5	8
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	484	2 761	45 228	156 983	156 983	125 170	82 721	31 812	6	6	10
90 to 99 percent specialization	99	636	9 882	28 162	25 952	23 107	15 227	5 055	16	11	19
80 to 89 percent specialization	85	560	8 654	31 030	25 689	24 207	15 119	6 823	14	14	21
70 to 79 percent specialization	87	492	7 536	24 557	17 795	21 142	13 641	3 415	14	13	23
60 to 69 percent specialization	182	1 151	16 515	51 849	31 995	42 960	27 460	8 889	9	9	11
51 to 59 percent specialization	43	300	4 322	14 457	7 952	12 668	7 739	1 789	24	21	35
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	106	384	4 142	13 947	9 728	13 029	8 357	918	14	16	31
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	*15	*20	*270	*1 035	*1 035	*1 030	*690	(S)	50	53	—
90 to 99 percent specialization	*10	*19	*300	*915	*855	*795	*699	*120	53	49	53
80 to 89 percent specialization	*15	*40	*265	(S)	*491	*490	(S)	*70	61	—	64
70 to 79 percent specialization	30	193	1 888	5 832	4 134	5 705	3 607	*127	15	13	56
60 to 69 percent specialization	26	54	607	1 665	1 057	1 544	1 096	*121	32	27	45
51 to 59 percent specialization	*10	*58	812	*3 940	*2 155	*3 465	*1 997	*475	49	51	52
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	160	1 188	19 478	78 997	56 205	68 129	35 605	10 868	8	12	18
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	31	129	2 908	6 066	6 066	3 986	(D)	*2 080	19	10	68
90 to 99 percent specialization	28	136	1 591	5 704	5 260	4 802	(D)	*902	33	30	70
80 to 89 percent specialization	*10	171	2 674	12 326	10 171	8 728	*5 104	3 598	26	36	15
70 to 79 percent specialization	32	200	2 924	14 457	10 522	13 656	6 467	800	22	31	25
60 to 69 percent specialization	47	433	6 230	28 525	17 622	27 695	14 339	830	19	22	9
51 to 59 percent specialization	12	119	3 151	11 919	6 562	9 262	5 641	2 657	19	25	38
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type	130	821	12 570	44 769	37 848	37 218	24 227	7 550	12	10	13
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization	53	278	4 363	18 771	18 771	16 140	10 239	2 631	16	14	12
90 to 99 percent specialization	*11	*32	(D)	*711	*653	*688	*505	*23	63	63	75
80 to 89 percent specialization	21	235	3 391	10 530	8 823	9 015	4 404	*1 514	40	25	47
70 to 79 percent specialization	27	132	1 507	6 893	5 068	5 453	4 063	1 440	24	11	5
60 to 69 percent specialization	9	73	1 486	3 392	2 111	3 187	2 981	*205	34	29	69
51 to 59 percent specialization	*7	70	(D)	4 472	2 420	2 735	2 033	*1 737	20	32	51

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	30 765	116 973	158 666	105 446	36 131	114 294	40 147
Alabama	326	1 007	1 379	941	339	919	322
Alaska	95	288	442	172	58	268	100
Arizona	382	3 009	3 566	2 446	784	3 009	877
Arkansas	162	430	580	396	135	423	144
California	2 135	11 420	13 447	11 201	3 260	11 047	3 446
Colorado	732	2 868	3 781	2 492	833	2 872	970
Connecticut	690	2 164	3 162	1 773	680	2 095	780
Delaware	125	363	580	327	128	384	153
District of Columbia	8	97	164	94	39	102	47
Florida	1 528	7 206	9 674	6 970	2 361	6 724	2 367
Georgia	560	2 636	3 277	2 475	720	2 545	841
Hawaii	118	398	483	441	129	418	134
Idaho	142	300	416	329	116	312	101
Illinois	1 506	5 528	7 149	5 054	1 661	5 391	1 806
Indiana	581	1 847	2 439	1 506	486	1 775	631
Iowa	575	1 603	2 202	1 345	464	1 547	566
Kansas	321	823	1 134	724	247	825	300
Kentucky	333	1 326	1 935	1 308	470	1 370	502
Louisiana	533	3 508	5 921	4 165	1 808	3 662	1 602
Maine	351	841	1 186	648	251	795	271
Maryland	702	3 114	4 831	2 804	1 102	3 020	1 199
Massachusetts	987	3 149	4 569	2 615	963	3 031	1 115
Michigan	907	2 652	3 362	2 108	695	2 627	848
Minnesota	775	2 225	2 918	1 744	584	2 269	753
Mississippi	242	720	1 020	664	238	812	277
Missouri	569	2 427	3 292	2 194	698	2 283	835
Montana	197	490	697	444	154	460	179
Nebraska	334	885	1 190	707	232	849	308
Nevada	118	632	770	569	155	475	165
New Hampshire	279	983	1 140	708	193	1 016	285
New Jersey	1 291	4 379	6 533	3 605	1 431	4 214	1 669
New Mexico	130	689	995	628	216	634	237
New York	2 083	8 720	12 837	7 481	2 785	8 906	3 307
North Carolina	832	2 778	3 459	2 549	797	2 719	875
North Dakota	167	346	451	205	68	299	107
Ohio	1 193	3 650	5 134	3 130	1 111	3 563	1 282
Oklahoma	462	2 106	2 935	2 091	676	2 059	713
Oregon	315	776	923	730	233	741	240
Pennsylvania	1 662	5 262	7 825	4 094	1 595	5 105	1 992
Rhode Island	175	369	435	259	91	340	105
South Carolina	382	1 264	1 800	1 141	448	1 208	434
South Dakota	183	337	529	310	122	320	147
Tennessee	425	1 597	2 319	1 519	565	1 629	605
Texas	2 166	10 480	14 114	10 288	3 404	9 962	3 497
Utah	240	675	867	542	195	662	215
Vermont	181	390	532	285	93	364	129
Virginia	786	3 107	4 346	2 840	978	3 162	1 147
Washington	597	1 816	1 699	1 645	438	1 803	414
West Virginia	171	503	577	480	133	561	163
Wisconsin	900	2 431	3 158	1 966	642	2 385	805
Wyoming	96	347	465	280	103	321	111

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment:
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
119 639	42 171	113 756	40 215	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
994	365	1 028	351	12	13	12	16	13	16	15	17	15	17	Ala.
321	130	352	154	16	18	23	32	16	23	15	22	19	24	Alaska
3 042	877	3 386	1 026	6	5	7	8	6	6	7	6	7	6	Ariz.
429	151	428	148	15	16	16	22	16	21	17	23	17	22	Ark.
11 493	3 419	10 929	3 321	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	3	3	4	Calif.
2 931	1 002	2 765	975	6	7	6	8	7	9	7	8	8	9	Colo.
2 275	856	2 153	845	6	7	7	9	6	9	7	9	7	9	Conn.
325	146	367	151	18	20	21	27	18	24	18	24	19	24	Del.
124	*49	58	*29	34	34	32	32	40	38	38	43	38	42	D.C.
7 074	2 459	7 449	2 486	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	8	5	Fla.
2 611	887	2 729	827	9	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	14	10	Ga.
303	99	365	118	12	13	16	19	15	20	14	19	13	18	Hawaii
294	117	217	81	15	18	18	25	18	24	22	30	15	26	Idaho
5 699	1 922	5 177	1 759	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	Ill.
1 973	692	1 852	629	7	8	7	12	9	12	7	10	6	10	Ind.
1 689	597	1 583	573	10	10	12	13	10	12	11	12	11	12	Iowa
825	298	746	288	11	12	11	17	11	16	11	16	11	16	Kans.
1 123	436	1 376	525	9	9	9	12	9	10	11	13	12	13	Ky.
3 317	1 386	2 655	1 124	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	5	6	5	La.
943	338	818	325	12	14	15	20	12	18	13	17	14	19	Maine
3 206	1 292	3 153	1 236	5	5	4	6	5	6	6	7	6	7	Md.
3 345	1 279	3 096	1 211	6	6	7	9	6	7	6	8	6	8	Mass.
2 851	953	2 462	865	6	6	6	8	7	8	6	8	7	8	Mich.
2 377	828	2 198	751	6	7	5	9	6	9	6	9	7	9	Minn.
678	259	674	245	15	17	16	21	17	22	17	21	17	22	Miss.
2 367	853	2 527	904	5	6	6	8	5	8	5	7	6	7	Mo.
491	188	429	175	12	14	13	20	13	19	13	18	14	18	Mont.
902	324	936	325	10	12	12	18	10	15	11	15	12	15	Nebr.
724	221	709	228	20	20	11	14	12	15	32	32	33	31	Nev.
1 095	355	953	306	18	10	19	16	25	14	15	12	17	14	N.H.
4 482	1 763	4 164	1 669	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	6	4	6	N.J.
732	279	722	262	15	17	19	20	16	19	16	18	17	20	N. Mex.
8 983	3 441	8 598	3 302	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	N.Y.
2 586	876	2 842	909	7	8	8	10	8	10	8	10	9	10	N.C.
414	139	375	136	15	18	19	31	15	25	17	24	16	24	N. Dak.
3 780	1 418	3 553	1 322	4	5	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	7	Ohio
2 147	792	1 998	752	9	10	10	12	10	11	10	11	10	11	Okla.
777	244	694	205	11	13	12	18	12	17	11	17	15	19	Oreg.
5 592	2 184	5 439	2 053	4	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	Pa.
427	124	338	114	12	15	11	25	11	22	17	22	16	26	R.I.
1 258	455	1 349	461	10	11	11	15	11	14	11	14	12	14	S.C.
350	138	279	120	15	19	16	26	16	25	17	25	17	25	S. Dak.
1 538	573	1 538	575	10	11	11	13	11	12	11	13	12	13	Tenn.
10 997	3 761	9 664	3 450	4	4	5	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	Tex.
749	248	623	208	18	15	16	20	19	19	20	20	22	20	Utah
416	150	424	158	15	18	17	29	15	24	17	24	18	24	Vt.
3 186	1 150	2 954	1 070	6	6	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	Va.
1 868	418	1 601	428	7	8	10	14	6	11	8	11	10	12	Wash.
484	152	378	127	17	17	19	22	20	22	18	23	16	24	W. Va.
2 624	928	2 310	781	6	7	7	10	7	9	7	9	7	9	Wis.
417	139	330	111	13	15	16	23	15	22	12	18	12	19	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A ÷ F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	5 451 191	29 912	5 085 782	4 057	365 408	3 597 222	51.5	1	1	2
Alabama-----	35 731	316	28 639	60	7 091	31 410	13.8	9	11	14
Alaska-----	22 820	90	22 406	4	414	7 017	225.2	24	24	8
Arizona-----	136 939	380	129 335	26	7 603	87 290	56.9	5	5	10
Arkansas-----	13 722	159	12 664	21	1 058	16 015	-14.3	16	18	19
California-----	700 761	2 120	677 617	31	23 144	729 536	-3.9	2	3	4
Colorado-----	118 389	726	115 245	46	3 144	57 749	105.0	8	8	25
Connecticut-----	100 264	674	91 527	236	8 737	53 225	88.4	6	7	8
Delaware-----	22 977	123	15 443	115	7 534	7 888	191.3	13	19	7
District of Columbia-----	15 818	8	2 931	110	12 887	11 808	34.0	11	34	11
Florida-----	274 689	1 496	247 535	70	27 154	122 688	123.9	4	4	5
Georgia-----	83 299	547	79 111	39	4 188	29 590	181.5	8	8	20
Hawaii-----	45 728	118	43 207	21	2 521	12 097	278.0	10	10	40
Idaho-----	17 977	137	11 728	84	6 248	12 408	44.9	15	17	23
Illinois-----	340 243	1 467	327 741	125	12 502	381 884	-10.9	4	4	11
Indiana-----	73 391	566	66 105	84	7 285	51 276	43.1	6	7	9
Iowa-----	66 684	570	62 907	56	3 777	47 516	40.3	8	9	37
Kansas-----	35 097	315	29 607	55	5 490	32 951	6.5	13	11	18
Kentucky-----	48 625	333	44 464	89	4 161	33 358	45.8	9	10	21
Louisiana-----	161 970	510	(D)	33	(D)	36 276	346.5	3	-	-
Maine-----	42 186	346	33 471	113	8 714	18 635	126.4	13	16	20
Maryland-----	122 281	683	109 590	111	12 691	67 361	81.5	5	6	11
Massachusetts-----	163 504	975	148 967	175	14 536	70 568	131.7	5	5	12
Michigan-----	151 236	896	146 833	89	4 403	139 498	8.4	6	6	23
Minnesota-----	108 171	753	105 728	33	2 443	57 965	86.6	7	7	18
Mississippi-----	25 921	224	21 725	67	4 196	20 116	28.9	17	15	34
Missouri-----	111 278	544	106 222	75	5 056	68 669	62.0	6	6	20
Montana-----	23 109	189	20 719	47	2 390	10 013	130.8	14	14	13
Nebraska-----	42 838	323	35 422	76	7 415	21 908	95.5	15	15	19
Nevada-----	43 349	117	37 410	53	5 939	29 358	47.7	21	24	24
New Hampshire-----	28 673	277	24 659	90	4 014	8 598	233.5	11	13	25
New Jersey-----	206 554	1 220	188 317	212	18 237	110 280	87.3	5	5	8
New Mexico-----	33 696	130	28 498	33	5 197	11 264	199.1	13	16	5
New York-----	480 555	2 018	447 382	235	33 173	200 328	139.9	4	4	6
North Carolina-----	83 495	801	77 392	67	6 103	53 873	55.0	8	8	9
North Dakota-----	12 710	162	(D)	48	(D)	7 237	75.6	14	-	-
Ohio-----	191 139	1 155	186 086	87	5 052	146 098	30.8	5	5	15
Oklahoma-----	76 461	437	75 928	28	532	46 856	63.2	9	9	19
Oregon-----	33 830	299	31 689	55	2 140	45 570	-25.8	13	14	21
Pennsylvania-----	235 391	1 596	218 789	138	16 602	151 372	55.5	4	5	6
Rhode Island-----	14 426	169	13 150	94	1 276	8 939	61.4	12	13	21
South Carolina-----	47 765	367	45 893	66	1 872	26 334	81.4	9	10	24
South Dakota-----	14 945	178	14 441	38	504	3 934	279.9	21	22	20
Tennessee-----	51 461	403	48 523	75	2 938	30 578	68.3	11	11	22
Texas-----	395 311	2 063	386 436	61	8 874	182 313	116.8	4	4	16
Utah-----	20 920	234	20 719	32	200	20 968	-2	14	14	22
Vermont-----	16 727	181	15 798	62	*929	6 886	142.9	19	20	48
Virginia-----	115 401	770	101 557	191	13 844	96 593	19.5	6	7	7
Washington-----	75 681	589	72 484	51	3 197	56 901	33.0	9	10	31
West Virginia-----	20 716	170	15 935	66	4 781	8 496	143.8	14	18	30
Wisconsin-----	123 651	877	116 116	82	7 535	93 063	32.9	6	6	13
Wyoming-----	22 656	96	18 489	89	4 166	14 802	53.1	9	11	15

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business	5 512 195	3 646 984	1	1
General building contractor	85 364	158 739	6	5
Operative builder	8 552	22 821	17	10
Carpentry contractor	4 652 096	2 832 659	1	1
Concrete contractor	102 676	17 104	3	6
Drywall contractor	29 211	12 018	5	6
Electrical contractor	32 313	(NA)	7	(NA)
Painting contractor	34 335	12 338	6	7
Plumbing contractor	33 257	(NA)	5	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor	104 821	11 299	5	11
Roofing contractor	28 679	21 460	7	3
Siding contractor	19 406	15 686	10	9
Manufacturing	10 647	15 063	9	3
Retail trade	24 329	11 685	8	11
Wholesale trade	10 025	10 699	10	5
Other activities	336 484	505 413	13	4

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees** -----	4.3	5.1	5.3	1
Number of construction workers -----	3.8	4.7	4.9	1
Number of all other employees -----	.5	.4	.3	2
Payroll, all employees ----- \$1,000--	52.4	49.3	39.3	1
Construction worker wages ----- do--	44.0	43.5	35.8	1
Other employee salaries ----- do--	8.4	5.8	3.5	1
All business receipts ----- do--	179.2	149.5	100.1	1
Total construction receipts ----- do--	177.2	147.5	99.0	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels ----- do--	61.5	53.1	27.6	1
Construction work subcontracted to others ----- do--	22.5	11.0	8.5	1
Capital expenditures, other than land ----- do--	2.4	3.0	1.5	3
Gross book value of depreciable assets ----- do--	21.9	13.6	7.2	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees ----- do--	12.2	9.6	7.5	1
All business receipts ----- do--	41.6	29.3	19.0	1
Value added†† ----- do--	22.1	16.7	12.2	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages ----- do--	11.6	9.3	7.3	1
Total construction receipts ----- do--	46.6	31.4	20.2	1
Construction worker hours ----- thousand--	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries ----- \$1,000--	16.8	15.0	10.4	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees -----	.296	.334	.397	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	.347	.360	.279	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	.127	.075	.086	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	.014	.020	.015	3
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	.009	.007	(NA)	2

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	4.3	12.2	1.4	46.6	.296	.347	.127	.014	.009
Alabama	3.2	7.7	1.4	30.3	.268	.366	.123	.028	.005
Alaska	3.1	20.4	1.5	79.0	.268	.272	.189	.033	.008
Arizona	9.0	12.0	1.2	43.9	.312	.481	.052	.019	.010
Arkansas	2.8	7.6	1.3	32.8	.244	.339	.148	.008	.008
California	6.4	15.1	1.2	60.2	.300	.369	.103	.011	.017
Colorado	4.5	10.8	1.3	41.5	.297	.368	.124	.017	.014
Connecticut	3.6	11.7	1.5	45.1	.296	.319	.131	.010	.009
Delaware	3.3	11.6	1.6	47.5	.275	.347	.172	.011	.006
District of Columbia	14.5	13.6	1.7	54.7	.297	.271	.335	.013	.017
Florida	5.2	10.2	1.3	35.2	.322	.345	.105	.017	.010
Georgia	5.0	8.8	1.2	32.7	.288	.290	.213	.016	.007
Hawaii	4.2	17.0	1.2	108.6	.195	.170	.375	.013	.013
Idaho	2.4	8.5	1.4	42.8	.222	.398	.064	.030	.008
Illinois	4.3	15.3	1.3	61.3	.295	.353	.131	.008	.008
Indiana	3.6	9.7	1.3	37.0	.301	.336	.163	.012	.011
Iowa	3.2	9.6	1.4	40.7	.267	.422	.079	.009	.004
Kansas	2.8	10.8	1.4	37.8	.310	.414	.059	.028	.010
Kentucky	4.3	9.9	1.5	37.9	.283	.295	.106	.010	.007
Louisiana	7.4	16.7	1.7	44.0	.426	.198	.097	.007	.009
Maine	2.6	9.4	1.4	41.2	.247	(D)	.149	.026	.009
Maryland	5.2	13.3	1.6	46.7	.333	.324	.114	.015	.009
Massachusetts	3.6	12.4	1.5	50.1	.280	.325	.163	.016	.006
Michigan	3.5	13.8	1.3	58.6	.282	.365	.131	.011	.006
Minnesota	3.3	12.5	1.3	50.4	.282	.413	.096	.016	.007
Mississippi	3.4	7.7	1.4	31.2	.283	.380	.102	.016	.005
Missouri	4.9	14.7	1.4	48.0	.351	.350	.109	.018	.006
Montana	2.8	11.6	1.4	51.2	.252	.380	.163	.019	.004
Nebraska	2.8	10.4	1.3	43.0	.258	.360	.145	.021	.006
Nevada	6.2	15.9	1.2	61.9	.296	(D)	.061	.010	.010
New Hampshire	3.7	9.6	1.2	31.8	.320	.386	.099	.018	.004
New Jersey	3.8	13.1	1.5	52.9	.278	.354	.106	.009	.009
New Mexico	5.8	9.2	1.4	41.6	.244	.447	.146	.010	.011
New York	4.9	13.7	1.5	55.8	.289	.331	.129	.013	.006
North Carolina	3.6	7.4	1.2	29.2	.273	.361	.150	.015	.005
North Dakota	2.2	8.2	1.3	31.3	.276	.414	.047	.019	.005
Ohio	3.6	13.0	1.4	53.7	.281	.347	.140	.008	.007
Oklahoma	5.0	10.7	1.4	38.2	.306	.297	.152	.021	.008
Oregon	2.8	9.6	1.2	41.9	.260	.396	.120	.013	.018
Pennsylvania	3.6	11.3	1.5	45.9	.279	.360	.131	.013	.008
Rhode Island	2.4	10.9	1.2	43.8	.281	.373	.114	.008	.003
South Carolina	3.6	8.7	1.4	37.9	.249	.340	.205	.014	.006
South Dakota	2.3	8.6	1.6	44.8	.240	.432	*.105	.044	.011
Tennessee	4.0	8.9	1.5	33.4	.281	.393	.095	.014	.007
Texas	5.2	11.2	1.3	38.7	.310	.299	.162	.015	.010
Utah	3.0	8.7	1.3	32.7	.235	.351	.141	.025	.013
Vermont	2.4	7.7	1.4	43.4	.197	.365	.164	.018	.007
Virginia	4.5	11.3	1.4	45.5	.283	.347	.096	.017	.009
Washington	3.5	10.2	.9	41.2	.282	.369	.178	.007	.012
West Virginia	3.2	9.2	1.1	35.0	.284	.413	.090	*.020	.003
Wisconsin	3.1	12.6	1.3	50.8	.287	.347	.151	.024	.006
Wyoming	4.0	11.9	1.3	57.1	.234	.428	.173	.028	.010

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.

APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington



REFERENCE MATERIALS • ORDER FORMS • PUBLICATION CORRECTIONS

Please send me the items marked (X) below.

- ☐ Corrections (if there are any) for this publication—**Construction Industries, Carpentering
Special Trade Contractors, CC82-I-16**

If you purchase several different reports from the 1982 Economic Censuses, you should complete this form from each of the reports and return it to the address shown below to receive publication corrections. However, you should complete the following on **only** one of the forms.

- ☐ Guide to the 1982 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics
- ☐ Monthly Product Announcement—A monthly notice of all products released by the Census Bureau during the previous month—useful primarily to persons who plan to purchase publications, tapes, etc., in the future.

Publication announcements and order forms — *Mark (X) subjects in which you are interested.*

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Retail Trade | <input type="checkbox"/> Economic Censuses of
Outlying Areas (Puerto Rico,
Guam, Virgin Islands, and
Northern Mariana Islands) | <input type="checkbox"/> Governments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wholesale Trade | | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Service Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise Statistics | <input type="checkbox"/> Population |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority- and Women-
Owned Businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> International Statistics |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> County Business Patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly Financial Report | <input type="checkbox"/> Guides, Catalogs, etc. |

Name			Mail completed form to ↓ Customer Services DUSD Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233
Organization			
Address/PO Box			
City	State	ZIP Code	

National Data Book and
Guide to Sources

National Data Book and
Guide to Sources

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE UNITED STATES 1984

104th Edition

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
THE ARMY
BUREAU OF THE ARMY
ENGINEER OFFICE

**NOW
AVAILABLE**

\$19 (Paper)

\$23 (Cloth)

The Abstract is an economical treasure trove presenting thousands of data items from hundreds of sources to profile the United States. Summary data on over 30 topics—covering the social, economic, and political organization of the U.S.—make the Abstract the premier reference volume. If you are a researcher, an economist, a librarian, a student, or a curious seeker of information, the Abstract is the way.

This 104th edition features:

- Over 1,600 tables and graphic charts based on data from over 250 government and private agencies.
- 97 entirely new tables, including the latest results of the 1980 Census.
- A complete listing of all newly defined metropolitan statistical area (MSA's).
- Recent Trends—highlighting key measures of annual change in graphic and tabular form.
- A Guide to Sources—listing over 1,000 statistical publications, by subject areas, for further reference.
- A new appendix featuring selected characteristics for all 435 congressional districts.

ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM Send order form to Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Please send me the **Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1984**

____ copy(ies) (paper) **\$19** S/N 003-024-05839-1

____copy(ies) (cloth) \$23 S/N 003-024-05840-5

Enclosed is \$ _____ ☐ check,
☐ money order, or charge to my
 Deposit Account No.

Make check or
money order
payable to:
**SUPERINTENDENT
OF DOCUMENTS**

Credit Card Orders Only

Total charges \$_____ Fill in the boxes below.

Credit

Card No.

CHECK ONE

MASTERCARD

Expiration Date

Month/Year

SHIP TO:

Company or personal name

Additional address/attention line

Street address

City

State

ZIP code

(or Country)

For Office Use only

Quantity

Charges

_____Enclosed

 To be mailed

Subscriptions

Postage

Foreign handling

MMOB

OPNR

UPNS

_____ Discount

_____ Refund

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Section 1.1

Introduction

The first part of the course is devoted to the study of the basic concepts of the theory of functions of a real variable. We shall begin with the definition of a function and the study of its properties. We shall then consider the limits of functions and the continuity of functions. The next part of the course is devoted to the study of the derivatives of functions. We shall begin with the definition of a derivative and the study of its properties. We shall then consider the rules for differentiating functions and the applications of derivatives. The final part of the course is devoted to the study of the integrals of functions. We shall begin with the definition of a definite integral and the study of its properties. We shall then consider the rules for integrating functions and the applications of integrals.



PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402



Official Business

Penalty for Private Use, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COM-202

Special Fourth-Class
Rate—Book



73029
129



5 0673 01038442 1

F
Not